THE CRISIS.

PATRIOTISM—FIDELITY TO THE COUNTRY.

such a factor amount phase can be preserved only by the charged of the birds of the control of t

grounds for protection: it is perfectly original in its character, and from the commencement to the end, a fiction."

This is pretty strong language; but not half as strong as another paragraph which we find a few lines down the column:

"In this very long and circumstantial pretended history of the frauds of the last election, it is worthy of remark, that he writer does not attempt to give the slightest evidence in support of his allegations. He starts of upon a most absurd theory; and then, as he proceeds, manufactures facts in support of it. Charge upon charge is brought forward in the most circumstantial manner, allegation after allegation is made with as much apparent confidence in their truth as if the facts had been elicited in a court of justice; and yet not one particle of evidence in support of a solitary charge or allegation, in placed before the reader. Nobody can rise from the perman of the paper without a conviction and the perman of the paper without a conviction of the perman of the paper without a conviction and and wandering fungingion—of a brain laboring until and an wandering fungingion—of a brain laboring until a most unhappy hallucination, which calls for the prompt interference of kind friends to prevent more disastrous consequences. That the mind of the writer is not as tranquilas it should be, is apparent from the gross contradictions contained in the article itself; and that the responsible editor of the magazine has no brain to become addled, is manifest from the admission of such a raving and ridiculous article into its pages."

OREGON MEETING.

On Tuesday night there was a large meeting of gentlemen present at the seat of government from various parts of the State, and a great number of our own citizens, at the State-house, called to consider the Oregon question as now pending before the country. The meeting was organized by the election of Gov. Ford as president; Gov. Reynolds, Gen. Wilcox, Gen. Hardin, and D. J. Baker, exq., as vice-presidents; and Gen. Ewing, W. Walters, and S. Francis, as secretaries. Mr. J. Calhoun then presented a series of resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, in which our right to the Oregon territory was asserted, against submitting the

COMMUNICATIONS.

American government is of reconciling those direct to the second the second developed to the second to the second developed to the second to t

edging	purchase, and they produce that which we wish to	country, perhaps refer to the rotten monarchies of	"The nation that may determine to make war upon the	He blundered again when he openly advocated the
in de-	receive in payment. The British manufacturer	Europe, where it is well known a contrary practice	United States, will do so in the manner most convenient.	tyrant's cause by denouncing the new tariff declared by Gen. Paredes and the chiefs of the popular force
ded to	sympathizes with the South, because they are mu-	obtains—where offices and their emoluments are notoriously an object of traffic, often sold to the	profiting by the information given, and the fears manifested by their minister of marine. There is no one in the world	and cautioned all British subjects against paying de
eeting	tually dependent on each other.	highest bidder, and may be held for life, or resold.	ignorant how war should be carried on against the anglo-	ties to the rebel officers. He blundered again what
e prin-	Here, again, the legislation of this country has sep- arated the East from the South. The "NATIONAL	The constitution under which we have the happi-	Americans, with the certainty of obtaining advantages as positive as lasting. This manner of expressing ourselves	he committed the indiscretion of committing to page
which,	MAGAZINE AND INDUSTRIAL RECORD," a new period-	ness to be protected, eschews all such political evils	positive as lasting. This manner of expressing ourselves will be characterized by some as the offspring of our levity.	per the evidence of his intrigues with the tyrant for
	ical, established for the purpose of advocating the	as of foreign growth, and may never be permitted,	and ignorance of the power and resources of the United States; but to them we reply that this is no mistake; and	the acquisition of the Californias. And last at
party.	manufacturing interests of this country, has a labor-	we hope, to take root in our soil.	that it would be verified, were it possible to put it to the proof, which, perhaps, may soon happen. It being evident and notorious that the maritime force of the United States is	worst blunder of all, John Bull forgot himself, who in the hasty mission of Capt. Elliout to Mexico, the
paper.	ed comparison of New England and Virginia. The	In Bancroft's History of the United States, (a	and notorious that the maritime force of the United States is	cloak was suffered to fly open and display the close
	following is an extract:	work worthy of the enlightened spirit of the age,) we find early traces of the dawn of democracy	inconsiderable, and that their permanent land force is still	foot; when he advised the recent memorial of Da
men.	Comparative view of the present condition of New Eng-	(1639) animating the infant colony of Massachu-	less, and that half of the population of those States would be of little service, were it twice as numerous as it is, and	Louis Cuevas, Minister of Foreign Relations, to the
HEER	land and Virginia.	setts. It is there recorded that-	placed on the best footing of military organization, how	Congress of Mexico, (see National Intelligencer
	New England, Virginia.	"The doctrine of rotation in office was asserted even to	could that nation delend itself against a powerful enemy, or	1st May, 1845,) in which, after frankly admitting
feeling	White population in 1840 2,212,165 740,968 Free colored do do - 22,633 49,842	the neglect of Winthrop, lest there should be a governor for life. When one of the cleers proposed that the office of governor should be held for life, the deputies immediately resolved that no magistrate of any kind should be elected for more than one year." Fol. 1, page 499.	against one who, without being powerful, should display proper activity, and should attack it by one of the many	that "a war with Texas would be a series of barn sacrifices; that for Mexico to attempt to annihilate
of the	Slaves do 23 448,987	governor should be held for life, the deputies immediately	flanks which it has, and which are hid from no one?"	Textans, or induce them to abandon their territory
hrown	Total population in 1840 . 2,234,821 1,239,797	resolved that no magistrate of any kind should be elected	The belligerent minister of war, in further illus-	would be little less than absurd; that to believe that To
manly	Persons employed in agriculture - 414,138 318,771	The same republican spirit has descended down	tration of the easy conquest of the United States, to	as could continue united to Mexico, would be an int
our	Do do in manufactures, 187,258 54,147 Do do in mining 811 1,995	to the present day, and, one hundred and fifty years	be achieved by Mexican valor and activity, adds that "the United States are surrounded by difficul-	cusable error; and that no power within the scope
ention lready	Do do in commerce - 17,767 6,361	afterwards, influenced not only the federal conven-	ties of every kind, of which those caused by the	Mexico could accomplish such a labor," it is propost
stir is	Do do in learned pro-	tion of 1789, but the representatives of the first Con-	abolitionists—who sleep not, and who are every day	to recognize the independence of Texas, on combined tion that she will not agree to annexation. This was
eet on	fessions - 11,050 3,866	gress held under the constitution, wherein it is de-	increasing their number, power, and activity-are	a woful blunder, for it has removed the last frail
28th.	Whites over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write 13,041 58,787	clared that—	not the least."	pediment to the annexation of Texas; it has silence
com-	Students in colleges . 2,857 1,097	"The Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments."—	By such ridiculous gasconade and denunciations	the clamor of the partisans of Mexico in the Unit
ps, for	Do in academies - 43,664 11,083 Scholars in primary schools - 574,277 35,331	sione, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments."-	of the United States, Santa Anna sought to amuse	States, about injustice to Mexico; it has left Mexico
July.	Capital employed in manufactures, \$86,824,229 \$11,360,861	Con. article ii., sec. 2.	his people, and keep them quiet under his oppres- sive exactions. In the manifesto above alluded to.	no pretext or excuse for that declaration of we which had Sente Appearance would
let the	Do do in foreign com- merce - 19,467,793 4,299,500	In the Congress of 1789, a full and long debate	General Paredes charges that such was his policy:	which, had Santa Anna remained in power, would certainly have followed the annexation of Texas to
coon-	Capital employed in fisheries - 14,691,294 28,383	was had on the subject of removal, which was at that early period ably examined and turned over in	and that he sought to amuse the Mexican people	the United States.
	Do do in lumber busi- ness 2,096,041 113,210	every point of view. The subject before the House	with the apprehension of war, as a pretext for his	The fall of Santa Anna in Mexico, and the passar
issued	Banking capital in 1840 - 62,134,850 3,637,400	was the bill for organizing the department of For-	onerous exactions, and a cover under which to carry	of the Texas resolutions by both houses of the Coo
back	Estimates of the annual products, by Professor Tucker,	eign Affairs, (department of State,) on a motion to	forward his ambitious designs.	gress of the U. States—each of which events was
how.	of Virginia, on the basis of the census of 1840.	strike out the words: "to be removable by the Presi-	Of this we have another example in the famous notes of Mr. Rejon to Mr. Shannon, and in a circu-	a glorious triumph of liberty and republicanism- seem to have thrown John Bull's wily diplomatic
dness	New England, Virginia.	dent;" when it was decided, by a vote of 34 against 20, that the power of removal could not be abridged	lar addressed by the same minister to the governors	on their beam ends. Their last incautious blunds
I.	Annual products of agriculture - \$74,749,889 \$59,185,821 Do do manufactures - 82,784,185 8,349,211	by the legislature, recognising the power of the Ex-	of the several departments, and published in the	was fatal. They gave Santa Anna better advo-
	Do do commerce - 13,528,740 5,299.451	ecutive as in full force, embracing, of course, the	"Diario del Gobierno" of the 10th November, 1844.	Acting under that advice the official organ of Sans
GES!	Do do mining - 3,863.638 3,321,629 Do do forests - 3,361,287 617,760	"inferior officers" referred to in the language of the	This circular, which recommends to the different	Aona's government, on the 18th of November, 150
asort-	Do do forests - 3,361,287 617,760 Do do fisheries - 9,424,555 95,173	constitution, whose appointments are not submitted	military governors the prompt punishment and sup-	said—"the acknowledgment of the independence
losed,		to the Senate.	pression of any symptoms of discontent, was issued in consequence of the departmental assembly of Ja-	Texas by Mexico is impossible; rather would ever Mexican perish than witness the dismemberment
nsign- rthern	Total annual products - \$187,657,294 \$76,769,083	On that occasion, Mr. Sedgwick said:	lisco having passed resolutions praying the Con-	so considerable a portion of their territory." No
rior to	The argument deduced from this table is, that the	"As the nature of the government requires the power of removal, I think it is to be exercised, in this way, (by the	gress to repeal the law levving \$4,000,000 for the	Bocanegra, Santa Anna's Minister of Foreign B
	tariff is wise, and should be continued, because the	Executive,] by a hand capable of exerting itself with effect, and the power must be conferred by the constitution on the	gress to repeal the law levying \$4,000,000 for the Texian war. It was believed by the assembly of	lations, in a note to the Charge d'affaires of the Ur
1.7.5	relative prosperity of New England is greater than	executive officer of the government."	Jalisco that this money, instead of being applied to	ted States, sometime in the month of May or June
5.5.19	that of Virginia; that the natural resources of Vir-	Mr. White said:	the reconquest of Texas, would go to swell the pri-	1844, speaks in the same tone. So long as the
	ginia are greater; that her territory is equal to New England, and that, nevertheless, Virginia is poor,	of The constitution contemplates a serious I to see	vate hoards of Santa Anna, or be squandered among his partisans. The object of those notes and of	Mexican government used such language, the of
	while New England is rich! because New England	or other, besides that by impeachment. Does not that strongly imply that, without such an exception, there would have been a discretionary power in some branch of	that circular was to allay the growing discontent by	Had Santa Anna retained power, he would be
e, .	has employed her labor and capital in manufactures.	would have been a discretionary power in some branch of	a principle of counter irritation; and the government	been forced to carry out his threats of war, in case
reets.	This is the argument of the landlords of England.	the government to dismiss even them."	of the United States was accordingly assailed with	for doing so. Bold and resolute, too, he would have
	The planter here, and the manufacturer in England,	Mr. Ames said:	most vindictive fury, and in unmeasured terms ac-	for doing so. Bold and resolute, too, he would have
	are for free trade, because they both produce more than can be consumed in the home market.	"In order that he may be responsible to his country, he must have a choice in selecting his assistants; a control	cused of falsehood, deceit, robbery, rapacity, and the like.	issued letters of marque under the advice of B British government, which was using him to pre-
DNI	But the landlord in England and the manufacturer	over them, with power to remove them when the qualifica.	It is unnecessary for me now to go back to vindi-	annexation, and much injury might have been unit
RNI- y, the	here, are for high duties, because they cannot sup-	tions which induced their appointment cease to exist. Ad-	cate the government of the United States from the	to our commerce. But thanks to Mr. Shanne
n 6th	ply the domestic demand. The principle is the	rorem over the heads of officers: they may be stimulated to	charges so boldly made by Mr. Rejon. Upon the	onekward diplomacy, Santa Anna is now a prison
p. m.	same, although the parties are different.	annual manuscenter appointment cease to exist. Advantages may result from keeping the power of removal in terveren over the heads of officers: they may be stimulated to do their duty to the satisfaction of the principal, who is responsible for the whole executive department."	subject of Texas, with Santa Anna the fruitful	Thanks for the last specimen of British ming
re. I	I would invite the attention of your readers to the facts presented by this table. The number of	Mr. Hartly said:	theme of abuse and misrepresentation of our gov- ernment, the official despatches of Messrs. Clay	the Mexican government is now left without a potent for going to war about annexation. Very we
2	persons employed in manufactures, in New Eng-	"The gentleman (Mr. Smith, of South Carolina) con-	and Van Buren, of March 15, 1827, and Au-	Mr. John Bull: a few more such blundering determine
10 6	land, is said to be 187,258; the product of their la-	tends that every man has a property in his office, and ought not to be removed but for criminal conduct—he ought not	gust 25, 1829, attest the frankness and fair	opments, and even such surkward diplomatists
19	bor is said to be \$82,784,185. If we average the	to be removed for inability. I hope this doctrine will never	dealing with which the government of the	Mr. Shannon will laugh at you.
ST.	duty at 334 per cent., it follows that the bonus giv- en by the tariff to New England labor is \$27,593,-	to be removed for inability. I hope this doctrine will never be admitted in this country."—See Elliett's Debates, new ed.	United States, as soon as its attention was called to the subject, cautioned that of Mexico	Your obedient servant,
MODE	en by the tariff to New England moor is \$21,393,-	It may not be essential in illustrating the doctrine	against the dangerous tendency of the rolling which	Washington, June 12, 1845.
100	person employed in manufactures, of \$147 per an-	of the tenure of executive office to load this sketch	had been adopted by Spain and continued by	ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS DEWARDS
2	num. Now I sak, what would have been the rela-	with further congressional extracts as ever since the	Mexico, of colonizing Texas with Anglo-Ameri-	One hundred dollars reward will be paid to
	tive condition of New England and Virginia, if a	existence of the first Congress, their reports on this	cannot and proposes to july net moethly for that	discovery and conviction of the person of person
cash;	like bonus had been paid to the labor of Virginia; and if, instead of receiving that bonus, the labor of	topic are replete with evidence of testimony to the	which to her was worth hothing, and which she	who between midnight and devbreak this merina
notes	New England had been taxed for the benefit of Vir-	During the administration of Mr Jefferson the	us who are disposed to units with Costs Asset	barked or girdled three sycamore trees in from a
1	ginia? The whole population of the United States	doctrine of rotation, emported by the amnipotence	his minister in calumniating their own government.	middle house of the seven buildings
eer.	was, in 1840, say seventeen millions, of which the	of public opinion was not only extensively put in	will find in those despatches, their conviction and	The same reward will be paid for the discore and conviction of any person who may have me
			condemnation I will not therefore at an in-	gated or induced another to commit the above mer
, who	eighth part. Now, what would have been the rela-	then taken root. Executive removals in his time	with them, but proceed to the examination of the	
keen	criving a horus of 497,593,798, her labor had been	tion of democratic ascendency under the restorn-	state of things in Mexico at the time of the corres- pondence between Mr. Rejon and Mr. Shannon,	CHARLES J. NOURSE
many	taxed at the rate of \$3,449,216 per annum? If this	of Gen. Jackson, a comparative party calm had	which has received so much unjust censure in the	June 11—60031-
	eighth part. Now, what would have been the relative condition of New England, if, instead of receiving a bonus of \$27,593,728, her labor had been taxed at the rate of \$3,449,216 per annum? If this sum be added to the actual bonus, it would give the	reigned. That distinguished statesman, however,	United States.	RUSSELL ON THE LAW OF FACTOR
· [1	sum of \$31,042,944 per annum, as the relative operation of the system in its bearing on New England	deemed it his duty to exercise a wholesome activity	And discontent at Sunta Anna s tyrannicai mus-	LU AND BROKERS - One volume, 1545
	ration of the system in its bearing on New England	in the cause of reform and the power of removal.	rule, which was alike oppressive to Mexico and	u ne 9 F. TAYLOR
. 1				
	MARKET TO BE AND THE PARTY OF T			CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

and Virginia. If we multiply this sum by twenty, it gives \$620,856,860 as the result of this system for twenty years. The system of high duties may be asid to have commenced in 1816, as the consequence of the war, and to have been adopted as a measure of protection and of political agitation in 1824. This been enriched by bounties, and Virginia impovershibit, therefore, proves that New England has been enriched by bounties, and Virginia impovershibit therefore, proves that New England has been enriched by bounties, and Virginia impovershibit therefore, proves that New England has been enriched by bounties, and Virginia impovershibit therefore, proves that New England has been enriched by bounties, and Virginia impovershibit the product of the fisheries in New England is estimated at \$9,424,555, while that of Virginia is but \$95,173. I find, by a reference to the fisheries, for ten years, was \$3,773,046 09, and that the drawback on pickled fish was \$73,327 06, and that the drawback on pickled fish was \$73,327 06, and the fisheries, for ten years, was \$3,733,046 09, and that the South should exert themselves to repeal in the south a system? Or is it strange that the New England prospers under such circumstances? Is it strange that the South in their efforts to repeal it?

One means of doing this is to create a sectional prejudice against the South—to denounce southern mean and southern institutions, and especially the service of the work before us is to create a belief that the relative condition of New England and Virginia is the consequence of elavel above. It is important to put this matter right. How are wetto judge Is it by comparing the protect-inspection of a lavery. The object of the work before us is to create a belief that the relative condition of New England and Virginia is the consequence of elavel above. It is important to put this matter right. How are wetto judge Is it by comparing the protection of the public beaution, at the product of the wints of the public bounts. The British minister design

can well appropriate large sums from their profits to mislead the public sentiment. The interests of the masses are the same; and that of the manufacturers themselves is opposed to the measures and policy of England; and were it not for the necessity of arraying the political and sectional feeling of the North against the South as a means of preventing a repeal of the laws which are enriching them at the expense of all other classes, they, too, would unite in opposition to the measures of England.

In my next, I will show that the annexation of Texas is emphatically a New England interest, and that all parties, especially the manufacturing and commercial classes, should raily in support of it.

AN AMERICAN.

TENURE OF EXECUTIVE OFFICE. "He that walketh uprightly, walketh surely."—Proc. c. x v. 9
The loud clamors of recent recipients of official favor—the coarse language in which their denunciations of the Executive are clothed, because they have, like members of Congress and the President himself, to go back to private life, to resume that honorable course of industry which is daily advancing millions of their honest fellow-citizens towards independence, if not to wealth—the false impressions they seek to inveil on the public saind that

may be in theory, must be, in practice, a bad government.

Thus it may be seen that, at the very onset of the government, the power of removal is unqualified, and settled to be in the hands of the Executive, where it has now been exercised for many years without any detriment to the public service; and that the constitution contemplates every civil officer, from the President down to the humblest individual in the executive offices, should go back, after a reasonable term of service, and again mingle with their fellow-citizens; or, in other words, offices appointed by the Exeutive, should be cheerfully surrendered at the pleasure of the appointing power, producing a salutary rotation in office, worthy of imitation, as handed down to us in the history of our colonial fathers.

J. E. A glimpse of the other side of the question

rom the pen of "Southside," in Virginia, will ap

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Gen. Paredes, one of the leaders of the late revolution in Mexico, in a manifesto issued on the break-ding out of that revolution, describes Santa Anna as "an ambitious tyrant, in whose conduct there is to be found nothing great, noble, or decent;" and adds:

"In all that he has done, there is to be discovered only a heterogeneous mass of opposed qualities; nothing great but his crimes, and those debased by the menness of his motives, which have been no other than to satisfy his natural appetite for gold, and to gratify his piratical inclinations."

I have already stated the "quo modo" in which it has man, (the accuracy of whose portrait, thus drawn, has been attested by the almost unanimous voice of the Mexican people,) contrived to secure for himself power and impunity for so long a period. His factics were simple, but well adapted to the suspicious character of his ignorant and gasconading countrymen. By directing their suspicious against the United States, he diverted them from himself. By continually misrepresenting us, he made them believe that we were their worst enemies, and himself their most watchful guardian. By constant acts of hostility towards the United States, by keeping up the prospect of war with this country, and by flattering their foolish vanity with the belief that, with 20,000 Mexicans, he could overrun the southern of the secretary of the Navy, Mr. Upshur, of the year 1841, in which an increase of the navy was recommended, and allusion made to our exposed southern frontier, and to the attempts of Great Britain to subvert our social system, Santa Anna's

and cautioned all £ ties to the rebel offi